5.	Filtrate from 4	None
6.	Precipitate on half saturation with ammonium sulfate "globulin fraction"	Moderate
7.	Filtrate from 6	Very slight
8.	Precipitate on 1/4 saturation with ammonium sulfate	Moderate
9.	Filtrate from 8	Very slight
10.	Ammonium sulfate precipitate redissolved and twice reprecipitated with ammonium sulfate	Strong
11.	Ammonia extract dialyzed against 5 per cent sodium chloride solution for three days	Strong
12.	"Globulin fraction" undialyzed	Strong
13.	"Globulin fraction" dialyzed	Strong
14.	"Globulin fraction" dialysate	None
15.	"Albumin fraction" undialyzed	Slight
16.	"Albumin fraction" dialyzed	Slight
17.	"Albumin fraction" dialysate	Slight

COMMENT.

It would appear that the active substance can be completely extracted from ragweed pollen with 3 per cent ammonia and that it can be quantitatively removed from the ammonia extract by precipitation with acetone. As prolonged dialysis of the ammonia extract against 5 per cent sodium chloride fails to remove the active substance it is to be inferred that it is in the form of a large molecule or aggregate.

The "globulin fraction" seems to be the more active even when dialyzed for a number of days in collodion sacs and it is to be hoped that more data may be obtained by a study of the behavior of this fraction.

115 (2347)

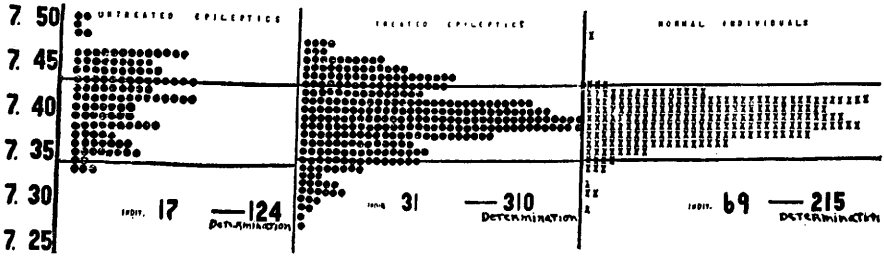
The reaction of the blood in epilepsy.

By H. RAWLE GEYELIN, E. J. BIGWOOD and MARJORIE A. WHEATLEY.

[*From the Laboratory of the Presbyterian Hospital, Department of Medicine, Columbia University, New York City.*]

The hydrogen ion concentration of the blood in epilepsy has been determined in thirty-eight cases. In order to be able to ascertain the significance of any changes found, we have also studied the hydrogen ion concentration in the blood of twenty-eight normal individuals. In conjunction with the work of Hastings and Cullen, who have also made a certain number of observations on the pH of normal individuals, we find

that the range for the latter is from 7.36 to 7.43. In contrast to this we find that the blood of treated and untreated epileptics ranges from 7.25 to 7.50. The blood of any given case of epilepsy shows a wider range of blood reaction than does the blood of a given normal individual. Chart No. 1 illustrates the extent of the range of blood pH determination in all the cases of epilepsy studied as contrasted with the range of variation observed in all the normal individuals studied. One case of hysteria, three cases of migraine and three cases of Jacksonian epilepsy, and one unclassified case show a range of blood hydrogen ion concentration which is similar to the range observed in normal people.



116 (2348)

The absence of both kidneys associated with hereditary abnormalities in mice.*

* The writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the Carnegie Institution of Washington for aid in the care and breeding of a number of these animals.

By HALSEY J. BAGG.

[*From the Memorial Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, New York City.*]

Recently the writer recorded the occurrence of fifty mice having in each case a solitary kidney.[1] They constituted 16 2/3 per cent of a group of 300 autopsied animals, descendants of

[1] Bagg, H. J., PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., 1923, xxi, 146.